

9.5331.65
L1



LABOR CLARION

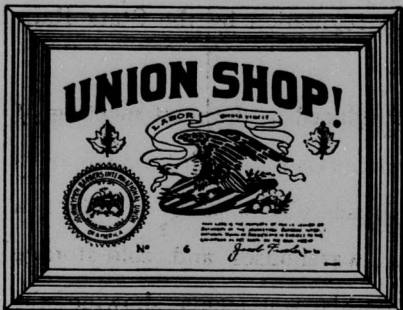
LEADING ARTICLES—March 23, 1917.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.
NO COMPULSORY SERVICE.
THE ADAMSON LAW.
BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



Look for the UNION SHOP CARD



It gives our
members a
**Shorter
Work day
and Sunday
Rest**

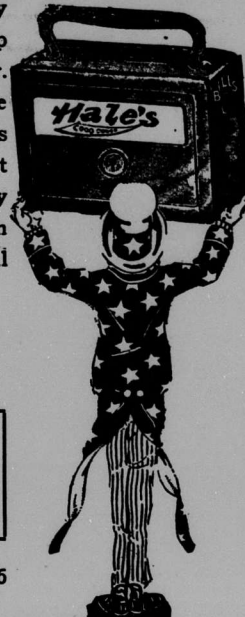
It Guarantees to You
**CLEANLINESS and
EXPERT SERVICE**



UPHOLDING AMERICAN PROSPERITY

The key to Prosperity is Saving! Make up your mind to prosper. Begin by buying one of Hale's \$1.00 Banks for only 50 cents. It is the best possible way to teach the children thrift and the vital principles of saving.

We keep the key, and you can only open the Bank by bringing it to Hale's. This removes the temptation of extracting the nickels and dimes until you or the children have accumulated a tidy sum. Do what you wish with the money.



**\$1 VALUE
50c**

**\$1 VALUE
50c**

Banking Hours: 9 to 6
o'clock.

On Sale at Transfer
Desk.

New
Retail
Center

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Market
at
Fifth

PAINLESS PARKER DENTIST

The Dental Trust's schedule of minimum fees has for years kept the wage-earner from getting the tooth-work that he needed.

The fourteen Painless Parker dental offices in the United States have refused to charge these unreasonable prices and have consistently sold dentistry at figures far below the Trust quotations.

The day has gone by when dentistry was a luxury, only for the rich man. Painless Parker dentistry, the work of experts, is today within the reach of the slim pocket-book.

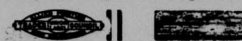
15 STOCKTON ST., San Francisco
PHONE SUTTER 4260



SPECIALTY PRINTING

Invitations, Menus
Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand



880 MISSION ST.
NEAR FIFTH SAN FRANCISCO

High Cost of Living

At the last meeting of the Joint Committee on the High Cost of Living, held in the Labor Temple last Saturday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Legislature of California in 1868 ceded to the city of San Francisco certain parcels of land to be used for market purposes; and,

"Whereas, The present intolerable prices extorted from the people by those who control the distribution of our food supply make it imperative that the city should take immediate action for the relief of its citizens from the legalized robbery now being practiced upon them; and,

"Whereas, Said parcels of land have, by the Board of Supervisors, been ordered transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the legality of which order of transfer is now being tested in the Superior Court of the City and County; therefore be it

"Resolved, By Labor's Committee on High Cost of Living, this 17th day of March, 1917, that we petition the Board of Supervisors to rescind its said action, and that the Board proceed to develop said parcels of land and establish thereon a Municipal Market and to construct cold-storage plants and other facilities for the requirements of the city; further,

"Resolved, That, in event the Board of Supervisors is not possessed of sufficient powers to enable it to undertake such project, the matter be submitted to a vote of the citizenship with a provision for a sufficient appropriation to construct, equip and maintain a Municipal Market of the most modern type; further,

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Waterfront Workers' Federation and the California State Federation of Labor with request for similar action on the part of said bodies."

"Whereas, It has been demonstrated by the recent partial investigation into the high prices of foodstuffs that one effective means of preventing combinations seeking to control the prices of food is to let the people know the amounts of produce on hand and the average consumption; and

"Whereas, All public warehouses and wharves are public utilities, and as such subject to regulation by the State Railroad Commission; and

"Whereas, There will be introduced in the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors, by Supervisor Edward L. Nolan, a resolution requesting the Railroad Commission to adopt a regulation requiring all public warehouses and cold-storage plants to prepare and file monthly statements showing the quantities of foodstuffs received and delivered by such institutions and also the quantities in storage; and, further, requesting that the State Market Director to ascertain and publish the average consumption of staple foodstuffs throughout the State; therefore be it

"Resolved, By Labor's Committee on High Cost of Living, that we endorse the resolution to be proposed by Supervisor Nolan, and, further, that we petition the State Railroad Commission and the State Market Director to adopt such regulation and secure such information as requested by the proposed resolution; further,

"Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Labor Council, Building Trades Council, Waterfront Workers' Federation and the California State Federation of Labor with request for similar action on the part of said bodies."

Statement Showing Relative Quantities of Foodstuffs In Storage in This City March 1, 1916, and March 1, 1917, and Current Prices.

Produce in	— March 1, —		Prices	
Market	1916.	1917	1916.	1917.
Potatoes	15,888	78,163	\$1.15—\$2.00	\$3.75—\$ 5.00
Flour	39,769	150,000	5.00	9.00— 9.40
Beans	196,142	141,071	2.00— 8.00	5.50— 11.75

Figures are quoted from the report filed by the Assessor and Sealer of Weights and Measures with the Public Welfare Committee of the Board of Supervisors. It is admitted that the figures in respect to quantity are only approximate.

These figures seem to indicate there is no legitimate reason for the abnormal prices exacted, and the agitation has already had the effect of bringing down quotations.

NO COMPULSORY SERVICE.

March 10, 1917.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Gompers:

I take the liberty of writing you in regard to a proposition which is, I think, both vital and immediate.

Though not a member of the labor group, and I therefore address you with all humbleness, I have long believed that the labor movement stands as the main hope of democracy in this country. And I know that in particular the American Federation of Labor has been a great and effective instrument of progress, both for labor and the general public. Its recent service in defeating the Padgett amendment, in preventing the repeal of the eight-hour law for those employed by the Government and on Government contracts, in obtaining the seamen's bill, in preventing compulsory arbitration, in opposing the espionage bill, etc., has again shown the conscience and power of the federation as an agent of civilization.

Political parties are essentially selfish. Reform and civic bodies are all right in their way, but they generally devote themselves to superficial movements, that do little harm, except to waste the energy of those who might be usefully employed. Supported and directed by the exploiter class, they are eternally trying to find some way to help the poor, without interfering with the privileges of the rich. The church does not play a helpful part in the economic struggle; its tendency is to sustain privilege. But the labor group is essentially different; it stands out as the only organized body in which there is great hope—the only one that is ready to make sacrifices for the fundamental principles of democracy. The labor group is vital, because it is not fighting for dividends and privileges, but for humanity's basic needs of the spirit as well as the body.

Within the last year, a new menace to labor and to democracy has arisen. It is compulsory military service. Many men, who are patriotic and disinterested, are mistakenly standing for compulsory military service. Others, who are not so patriotic or disinterested, are also standing for it. I wonder if either of these groups, I wonder if you yourself have thought out what compulsory military service has meant to Europe, and what it will mean to the United States, and especially to the labor movement.

Whether we call it democracy or liberty, the best thing we have here in America is a national ideal toward which the progressive forces, and especially the labor movement, are constantly working. This ideal is that the citizen shall have the most possible freedom and initiative in thought and action, and the best possible opportunity to make a living; and, at the same time, to develop along natural and constructive lines. This American ideal vigorously repudiates the old European system, which forces the citizen into a rigid mold designed for him by the governing classes of society.

If the fight for democracy is to be won in this country we have got to keep one thought clear and one principle sacred. The initiative and independence of the average man must be protected. It is the sole foundation of our democracy. The moment you find the American citizen disciplined to authority and trained to look for leadership to a superior class, at that moment you have lost democracy and with it all that is vital or valuable in American life.

You take a boy of eighteen or nineteen, at the time when he is just beginning to build the permanent structure of his character; you put him in a uniform and drill him; you make his body automatically obedient to the orders of his officer (generally a member of the privileged class); you subordinate his will and conscience to

that of another person; you give him a thousand orders, to which he must respond a thousand times with unthinking reflex obedience. If you do this, I say, and the story of Germany proves it, you develop in that boy, not only unthinking physical obedience to his officer, but unthinking obedience in general to authority, to that of the employer, the boss, the politician, the state, the force above him, whatever that force may be.

General O'Ryan, its principal advocate in New York State, says we must put the recruit "through the biological and social process by which he becomes a soldier." He says: "We must get our men so that they are machines, and this can only be done as the result of a process of military training."

I am not against every necessary kind of defensive military preparation for this country. I am not an extremist. I value the safety of the United States as much as any member of the Security League, but I earnestly believe that, if we adopt the wholly unnecessary expedient of compulsory military service, it will do for us substantially what it has done for Germany. It will cripple the initiative and independence of the average citizen, enslave labor, and build up the mastery of the privileged, military and official classes.

On the twentieth of February, I received a letter from Professor Jacques Loeb. Professor Loeb, as you know, is today perhaps America's most distinguished biologist. He is the head of the department of biology of the Rockefeller Institute, a recipient of the Nobel prize, and a keen and practical thinker. I had asked him what, in his opinion, was the effect of military training in Germany, and what would be its effect if introduced here. He replied:

"It is an actual experience in Germany that men who have received that drill are afterwards much more willing tools of anybody whom they are liable to consider as belonging to the officer class or caste. The German Junker has no difficulty with young men on his estates if they have served in the army. His mere imitation of the voice and manner of an officer who gives command at once cowers his slaves into submission. This is the way by which the German Landrat or bureaucrat in general rules the masses. * * * The greatest danger of militarism lies exactly in the direction you indicate, the abolition of initiative and spirit of freedom. Germany shows that even the highest development of modern science is not able to overcome the conditional reflexes produced by militaristic drill and by the glorification of the military intriguers and exploiters in nursery and school."

"A have been depressed over the recent developments in this country. I left Germany because I felt that I could not live in a regime of oppression such as Bismarck had created at the time I left Europe. When I reached America I felt like a free being. It is a keen disappointment to realize now that my sons are likely to face the same tyranny in this country, to which I had come in the hope that it would remain free from the curse of that personal despotism which finds its expression in a militaristic regime."

Of course, some may reply that we have here a republican and not a dynastic form of government; that we are protected by the fact that the ultimate political power is in the people's hands. This is true in theory, but intelligent people all over the world have come to realize that popular political machinery does not, in fact, mean popular power. The main power in the world is the economic power; and it does not rest either in the hands of the general public, nor in the labor group. In spite of popular government, the moneyed class is, with us, still the governing class, and it is more integrated and aggressive here than in Germany. And the unresting de-

W. D. Fennimore

J. W. Davis

A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable

Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco
181 Post Street - - - }
1221 Broadway - - - Oakland

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY

Son of the Great Russian Novelist and Moral-ist, will show Slides and Motion Pictures, together with Explanatory Talk regarding his Father's Life.

GEORGE WHITING & SADIE BURT, "Song-sayings"; LYDIA BARRY, Lyrical Raconteur; LINNE'S CLASSIC DANCERS, Featuring Mile. Una; "THE CURE," with Ralph Locke and Ida Stanhope; IRVING NEWHOFF & DODE PHELPS, Somewhat Different Singers; CLARA MORTON, in a Musical Diversion; WELLINGTON CROSS & LOIS JOSEPHINE, The American Musical Comedy Favorites.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

VISIT THE

English Cottage

Just Completed on Our
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK



S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

mand for compulsory service, which is filling the country with clamor, comes almost exclusively from this class; and it has a good deal more class interest in it than real patriotism.

It is the same old story. These men, who are calling for the disciplining of the people through military service, are thinking more of defense of their own investments than of the country's borders. They are what Lincoln called "the advocates of the mud-sill theory." "A Yankee," said he, "who could invent a strong-handed man without a head would receive the everlasting gratitude of the mud-sill advocates." "According to that theory," said Lincoln, "a blind horse upon a tread mill is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be—all the better for being blind, that he could not kick understandingly." The mud-sill theory is as typical of the American exploiter now as it was in 1859, when Lincoln spoke. But today there is a better chance of its fulfillment. Today the mud-siller has a definite programme, backed by powerful interests and spread in the name of patriotism and national security.

The National Security League tells us that we cannot raise a standing army large enough for defensive purposes. The answer is, that the army at present treats the soldier like a slave, punishes him like a slave, teaches him nothing that will be useful to him when he goes back to civil life, and takes away his self-respect and initiative. If the army were (1) excluded from strike duty, (2) made civilized and democratic and (3) if it gave every boy who enlisted an educational course or taught him a trade, so that when he came out he would be a self-respecting, self-sustaining member of society, there would be no lack of enlistments. If this were done, we would have a more efficient, loyal and democratic army; we would have a crack army of a quarter of a million men—and a waiting list to boot. It is not the temper of the people, but the stupidity and inefficiency of the army authorities themselves that is responsible for difficulty in raising a volunteer army in times of peace. In the hour of national danger, there is no difficulty, even under present conditions.

Conscription, in time of peace (or in war except in a case of desperate necessity) is unthinkable in this American republic, for conscription is in essence, slavery. It does not matter much whether the master is a private individual or an officer or the state. If you enslave a man, you enslave him—whether it be by forcing him to work in a cotton field against his will, or by forcing him to enter the army and fight against his will. Both are slavery; the negation of liberty is the same; the only difference is the master. No man or state has a right to force a citizen to kill people against his will or conscience.

The advocates of compulsory service, however, call attention to the fact that Lincoln indorsed "the draft" in the Civil War. They say that the volunteer system broke down; that the people of the North refused to enlist in sufficient quantities to carry on the war. This is essentially untrue. As a matter of fact, out of the four million males of military age in the North, over a million volunteered and enlisted in the first year of the war. The enlistment was "over-subscribed," and Secretary of War Stanton sent out a notice that he had more volunteers than he wanted. Later on, when he asked for further enlistment, the bottom of the proposition had dropped out. The public could not be persuaded that Stanton really needed more men.

In '63 Lincoln endorsed compulsion, but even as he did so he realized that it was slavery, and defended it only on the ground of the north's desperate situation and because the South was using the same system. In a letter to the Governor of New York he frankly damned the draft while he justified it. He said: "We are contend-

ing with an enemy, who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen."

But the draft was a tragic failure. It filled the prisons with men who were outraged by its attack on liberty and conscience, and it only actually raised 61,947 men for the Union army. This was 2.3 per cent of the total forces used by the North in the whole war, or 4.5 of the forces raised after the draft was authorized. If we add to these men actually drafted, the number of volunteer substitutes who took the place of drafted men, we find that, under the most favorable interpretation, compulsion only produced one-tenth of the recruits raised by the North after the passage of the compulsion act.

But make no mistake about it; it is not the present crisis, or the country's military position of the future, that the interests behind conscription have in mind. Germany's armies are surrounded, her navies bottled up. She could not ship a regiment to America if we invited her to. No, conscription is a great commercial policy; a carefully devised weapon that the exploiters are forging for their own protection at home, and in the interest of American financial imperialism abroad. Behind their statements about the physical advantages of military training (which the best authorities deny); behind all this sentimental talk about the "democracy" of having the workman and the millionaire sleep in the same dog tent (which doesn't, as a matter of fact, happen, and wouldn't, to my mind, amount to anything if it did); behind this glorification of the Swiss army (which, in reality, is a pretty feudal and undemocratic army, used consistently to crush organized labor); behind the claim, that compulsory service is the only democratic service, because it calls everybody to the colors at the same time in case of war (an arrangement that is economically and humanly unjust, because those on whom others depend should, as a matter of right, not go to war until there is real necessity, while the independent, foot-loose should go to war, and do, as a matter of fact, volunteer whenever there is a call); and back of the cry that America must have compulsory service or perish, is a clearly thought-out and heavily backed project to mould the United States into an efficient, orderly nation, economically and politically controlled by those who know what is good for the people.

In this country so ordered and governed, there will be no strikes, no surly revolt against authority, and no popular discontent. In it, the lamb will lie down in peace with the lion, and he will lie down right where the lion tells him to. In it, we will beat our swords into plowshares, or our plowshares into swords, in accordance with the will of the wisest and richest citizens of the republic. In it, there will be government for the people, plenty of it, extending into every detail of life; but there will be mighty little government of or by the people. In it, the common man will gradually cease to be an American citizen and become an American subject.

But it is not the vision of the American people—far from it—nor of the labor movement. Europe has abolished, or is abolishing, the divine right of kings, and our people know better than to set up in its place a new tyranny, the divine right of a state absolutely controlled by a privileged class.

To the great purpose of courageously preserving what is most precious in the country we love, organized labor has again and again shown its devotion. As an outsider who has stood by and watched the fight, helping in a small way and humbly from time to time when the privilege of doing so was accorded, I have faith that, at this parting of the ways, labor will again rise to a national crisis and keep the country true to democracy.

(Signed) AMOS PINCHOT.

UNION MEN HAVE YOUR EASTER SUITS

Made to Order by
Kelleher & Browne
THE IRISH TAILORS

716 MARKET ST., at Third and Kearny

The Tailoring firm that has always
proven Loyal to you

Union
Made
in our
own
shop



Weekly
Wages
no piece
work

EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

Suits to Order at Popular Prices
Our Specialty, \$30 to \$35

NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Morosco Paramount Presents
GEORGE HEBAN in "HIS SWEETHEART"
A tender, quaint, pathetic, photo-drama showing the real heart and soul of the Italian.
Also MRS. VERNON CASTLE Also
in "PATRIA," STORY No. 8—"RED NIGHT"
Burton Holmes' Travelogue
"BEAUTIFUL BANFF"

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
Double Program
MARIE DORO in "LOST AND WON"
and "THE REWARD OF THE FAITHLESS."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
HENRY B. WALTHALL
Supported by MARY CHARLESON
in "THE TRUANT SOUL."

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents
CARHARTT OVERALLS

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

CARHARTT OVERALLS FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF TRUE UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

THE ADAMSON LAW.

Last Monday morning the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision as to the constitutionality of the Adamson law after three long months of delay, sustaining the law as constitutional and enforceable in every particular. The immediate effect of the decision will be to fix a permanent eight-hour basic day in computing wage scales on interstate railroads, for which a nation-wide strike has been twice threatened, and to give, effective from January 1st of this year, increases in wages to trainmen of about twenty-five per cent at a cost to the railroads estimated by them at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year.

The Court, through Chief Justice White, declared both carriers and their employees engaged in a business charged with a public interest, subject to the right of Congress to arbitrate compulsorily a dispute affecting the operation of that business. The opinion says:

"Whatever would be the right of an employee engaged in private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them, and by concert of action agree with others to leave on the same conditions, such rights are necessarily subject to limitations when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest and as to which the power to regulate commerce by Congress applied and the resulting right to fix in case of disagreement any dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained."

While, of course, the organized workers are pleased with the fact that a nation-wide railroad strike has been averted and that the railroad workers have gained permanently the eight-hour workday, there is in the decision nothing to cause great rejoicing on the part of the men and women of the American labor movement, because it brings on the possibility of serious and growing interference on the part of the Government with the activities of the trade union movement in dealing with public utilities, and there is no telling just where the line may be drawn in determining the limitations of the definition of public utilities, because it is certain that the various State courts will be guided by the decision of the supreme Federal tribunal.

"The public interest begets a public right of regulation to the full extent necessary to secure and protect it," said the opinion. What the ultimate outcome of this reasoning will be is hard to tell, but it is a certainty that uses not now clearly apparent will be made of it by those who from time to time see in it opportunities to gratify their desire for gain.

The labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has always been opposed to such legislation. The railroad brotherhoods did not desire to gain their ends through such methods, preferring to enforce their demand by virtue of their economic power.

However, these organizations, when this means of adjusting the difficulty was presented to them by the President of the United States, realized that if they were to attempt to enforce their demands through the medium of the strike, they would be compelled to do so with public sympathy against them, and as a direct consequence wisely yielded to the almost unavoidable but undesirable legislative program of adjustment.

However, the thing has been done, the eggs have been scrambled and there is no known means of unscrambling them whatever the consequences may prove to be.

"Until a man forgets where he came from and remembers where he is, he is not at all an American." That epigrammatical utterance was let fall in Chicago by a waiter, born in Scandinavia, to a customer the other day. It is expressive of a great truth.—Minneapolis "Journal."

UNFAIR FIRMS.

Owing to the sweat system conditions existing in the tailoring trade, in San Francisco, through the contract system, the union has made a demand on the merchant tailors to abolish the sweating system which has existed in the trade for many years.

They have requested the merchant tailors to furnish workshops and employ the tailors direct, but the merchant tailors prefer to use the sweating system, because they know it is more profitable to them.

In view of this deplorable condition they were compelled to withdraw the union card and labels from many stores, and therefore, in order to win this fight, they request all organized labor and sympathizers to patronize only those merchant tailors that display the card of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. Where said card is displayed the union label is obtainable.

Your special attention is called to the firm of Rosenblum & Abraham, 1105 Market street. This firm enjoys a vast union labor patronage.

A boycott has been granted against this firm by the San Francisco Labor Council, at the request of the Tailors' Union, Local No. 2.

Union labels and cards have also been withdrawn from the following firms, who are members of the Merchant Tailors' Association, and are lined up with Rosenblum & Abraham to fight organized labor:

Joe Poheim, 826 Market street.
Stieglers, 730 Market street.
Stiegeler Bros., 711 Market street.
McMahon & Keyer, 119 Kearny street.
D. Jacobs & Son, 15 Powell street.
H. G. Armstrong, 908 Market street, room 218.

COUNTRY CARNIVAL.

Local Musicians' Union No. 6 will furnish the real, old-fashioned country band (mostly trombone and trap drums) for the first annual country carnival to be given by the boys of the Young Men's Christian Association in the big building, Golden Gate avenue and Levenworth street, Friday night, March 30th.

The youngsters have been practicing for weeks

in getting this grand exhibition of rural wonders and monstrosities under way. Among the interesting stunts are, fast and furious wild elephant leaping, a minstrel show, clown circus, wand drills by the Gym classes, illuminated club swinging, Siamese twins, and the high cost of living will receive an awful swat in an exhibition being prepared by the educational department. There will be wrestling matches, a demonstration of the "Magnavox," sharp shooting, and rip roaring mining camp of the good old forty-nine days.

The staff is as follows: Director, M. Strickler; advertising manager, Ralph M. Sommerville; cashier, A. W. Benedict; superintendent, Arthur Burlingame; concession director, H. T. White; free shows, Victor R. Larsen; commissary department, David Smith; ground plan, Clinton W. Kelly; effects, W. H. Phillips; properties, Edward Dahlene; head usher, Thomas De Knight; chief Spieler, J. Mortimer Caldwell; make-up chief, J. Melander; chief carpenter, F. Read; chief water carrier, S. Wiley Winsor.

The general public is invited, the small admission fee of ten cents being calculated to cover the necessary expense of costumes and construction work.

Gould, Sullivan & Co.

882 MARKET ST. SAN PABLO AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND

CLOAKS - SUITS - DRESSES

Distinctive Styles at Moderate Prices

Note—Mr. Leopold Harris, owner of The Greater San Francisco Cloak Co. for the past ten years, is now associated with Gould, Sullivan & Co.

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

Shirts
Pajamas
Collars
Overalls



Underwear
Socks



Work
Dress
and
Auto
Gloves



Neckwear
Suspenders
Garters



Suit Cases
Hand Bags
Belts



**We Sell Direct
UNION MADE SHIRTS**

FROM FACTORY TO WEARER

The Best Merchandise in the World
Combined with the Union Label

Demand the Clerk's Card Everywhere

Eagleson & Co.

1118 Market St., Opp. 7th St.

San Francisco

Los Angeles

Sacramento

BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Building Trades Council convened in Marysville last Monday morning. The report of President McCarthy indicated that the past year had been a most successful one for the building trades mechanics in California.

Suggestions contained in the annual report of O. A. Tveitmoe, general secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council of California, received the thoughtful consideration of the three hundred delegates. It will deeply interest the members of all affiliated unions.

The secretary-treasurer asserts that if labor would stop for twenty-four or forty-eight hours in the warring nations and in the United States, the war would cease. He dwelt on the high cost of living, the subject of apprentices, labor legislation and numerous other matters of vital importance to unionism.

General President McCarthy, in introducing Will J. French, member of the State Industrial Accident Commission, took occasion to eulogize United States Senator-elect Hiram W. Johnson, who, he said, had befriended labor when as Governor he named French from the ranks of organized labor to the office he holds.

According to French, the death and accident rate in California has decreased considerably since the establishment of the Accident Commission three years ago. He dwelt upon the necessity of the co-operation of organized labor with the Commission in the safety-first movement.

Eleven working committees were appointed by the general president, including the Committee on Resolutions.

Following are excerpts from the annual report of General Secretary-Treasurer Tveitmoe:

"The fight of the railway brotherhoods has made the eight-hour day a certainty in the near future, without law and without Government compulsion."

"Our slogan has been and must continue to be, 'Agitate, organize and educate.'"

"Democracy is on trial and its chief instrument, referendum, is casting shadows into the courts."

"A systematic and thorough 'vocational training' can only be attained through the co-operation of organized labor."

"The energy and vitality of labor union organizations are and will be measured by the ability of their members to do analytical and logical thinking."

"There are several international unions in the masonry industry and in the power industry, not to say anything about the transportation industries, which, if they were amalgamated and consolidated, could eliminate massive overhead expense, but which be in a position to organize more thoroughly the unorganized workers in these trades."

"Back of the demand of the railway operatives were the solid ranks of the millions of organized workers of the United States, represented by the American Federation of Labor through its president, Samuel Gompers."

"Local unions should establish, as some have done, technical training schools."

"There will be no lasting peace until labor comes into its own."

"'Labor,' the powerful giant, is the main factor in all these world changes."

WOMEN MACHINISTS STRIKE.

At Derby, Conn., women employed at a munitions plant struck for eight hours instead of ten, time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. They have since been enrolled as members of the Machinists' Union.

STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the Shipyard Laborers' Union of Alameda County is over and the union has practically gone out of existence.

The official information of the sudden end to the big strike came from Frank Carroll, recording secretary of the Boilermakers' Union. "A great majority of the men will join a new union to be known as the Boilermakers Helpers' Union, which will have a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and will be under the auspices of the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco," said he.

The employing companies have agreed to go into conference with the men within forty-eight hours after they return to work and to take up the question of better working conditions and better wages, treating with them as members of the new union.

Mayor Rolph succeeded in bringing the contesting forces together again, and it soon became evident that a settlement could be reached.

Representatives of the Shipwrights', Calkers' and Joiners' Union were also in conference with members of the Metal Trades Association, and the clouds that have been hovering over the wooden shipbuilding industry also began to clear.

At the conference arranged by the Mayor the Alameda County union was represented by Woodberry Higgins, secretary; George Smith, business agent, and W. E. Castro, president of the strike committee. The employers were represented by Archie Gunn of the Union Iron Works and James Glidden of the Moore & Scott Company, who once more asserted their intention to accept no propositions from the union until the men returned to work. "If you return to work we will arrange a conference within forty-eight hours," said Gunn.

The union leaders then agreed to call a general meeting of their members at Oakland and once more place the proposition before them.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES' MEASURE.

By a vote of 49 to 19 the Assembly Monday afternoon defeated the State Federation of Labor bill to abolish private employment agencies in California.

The discussion was marked by an attack by the floor leader, Assemblyman Frank M. Smith, on Paul Scharrenberg, who is on the Federation legislative committee that made the fight for the bill. Smith declared that support of such bills by organized labor only tended to weaken the organization.

We may talk what we please about lilies and lions and spread eagles in fields d'or or d'argent, but if heraldry were guided by reason, a plow in a field arable would be the most noble and ancient arms.—Cowley.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Drink Better Wines

"Calwa" Wines

GOLD MEDAL
P. P. I. E., 1915

Produced by the
California Wine Association

MEN!—UNION MEN!

When buying Shoes look for the Union Label. You will find the STACY-ADAMS SHOE, sold by us exclusively, carries this label—Factory Number No. 308. The only high-grade shoe made in the United States that union men can buy safely as strictly union made. If you wear a triple A or triple E we can fit your feet with twenty styles of combination lasts. We also carry the DALTON SHOE for men, union stamped; also the THOMPSON BROS. SHOE, prices \$4.50 to \$6.00. We sell the celebrated BOYDEN SHOES both in our San Francisco and Oakland stores.

The Royal Shoe Company
786 MARKET STREET

OAKLAND STORE, WASHINGTON, cor. 13TH
Open Saturday evenings till 10 o'clock.

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 80 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917.

Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A new star born, that drops into its place,
And which, once circling in its placid round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake.
—Lowell.

Mayor Rolph last Monday handed Rev. Paul Smith a solar plexus, and, in truth, he deserved it. His questions were more than impudent. They were insulting.

In one editorial an organ of greed says the United States has a large surplus of idle money, and in another that the railroads of the country are unable to get money for improvements. This surely is pure nonsense.

The duty of union men and women to demand the union label, card and button has been increased owing to the passage of the anti-picketing law. You are not doing your duty if you are not paying strict attention to this matter.

An exchange says: "Many persons can hardly resist the temptation to leap from high places," but we notice that those who reach the high places that pay from \$5000 to \$100,000 per year manage in some way to defer the leap for a long time, usually until death pushes them over the brink.

The people of California have almost unanimously declared that Senator Works did not represent them, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that his un-American attitude has caused him to be commended by the Socialist party of the State, which, perhaps has 500 members.

Whether you have agreed with him or not, you must admit that Hiram W. Johnson left the State of California the better for having served it for six years as Governor. If, when he retires from the United States Senate, the verdict is as nearly unanimous, his career will have been a most conspicuous one.

Things have reached a pretty pass when conditions are such that men who work seven days a week are not paid enough to keep soul and body together, but must have their wages supplemented by charity in order to obtain the bare necessities of life. Yet these are the conditions said to be confronted by the common laborers of the United Railroads, the president of which poses as a public-spirited citizen. There are, however, other workers in this city in much the same position. The signs of the times should cause the greed-crazed graspers to pause in their courses or they may bring a serious catastrophe upon our land. Men will not see their families suffer long while the rich revel in their extravagance.

:- The Russian Revolution :-

The news which came from Russia like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky last week cheered the hearts that love democracy and held out the possibility that the hope entertained by many that from the incarnadined fields of Europe the flower of democratic institutions might spread throughout the world.

Though the unhappy millions of despotic Russia have for centuries been planning to throw off the yoke of oppression and take into their own hands the reins of government, no one on this side of the Atlantic even dreamed that the happy consummation of their hopes was so near at hand, and therefore the report of the successful revolution came to them with a shock.

He would, indeed, be a reckless man who would attempt to say at this early date that a real democracy would be the immediate outcome of the Russian upheaval, or that anything more than a long stride in the direction of democracy had been taken, because people do not usually step from the depths of despotism to the heights of freedom in one bound.

While the power and pride and dignity of an Emperor have been swept aside by those now in command of affairs, it must not be forgotten that the ambitions of men are yet to be dealt with and that the people of Russia have not had the opportunities for equipping themselves to meet such problems as have been enjoyed by the citizens of free America. They have been a subject people, unaccustomed to the ways of freedom, and can, therefore, not be expected to deal with the problems of self-government in the enlightened fashion of those schooled in the practice.

History teems with wars and revolutions and schemings of ambitious men, and it would be expecting too much of the Russian people to hope that they, with their clouded vision, could so easily achieve the ideals they doubtless seek, but the hope is not a vain one that this result will lead ultimately to "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," not only in Russia, but throughout the civilized world.

The spirit of democracy, just now dominant in Russia, is beginning to show itself in Germany, Austria and England, and will undoubtedly continue to gain strength at a rapid rate until it permeates every nook and cranny of the world.

In the history of the human race there have been many experiments having as their basis the brotherhood of man and his right to govern himself, and though thousands of them started out with sound principles and hopes flooding high, most of them were wrecked on the shoals of human ambition urged on by that most powerful of all instincts—human selfishness. But it remained for the government that George Washington piloted through the trials of its first years and that Abraham Lincoln suffered to prevent from perishing from the earth, to give to the world its grandest example of the truth that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that only under such conditions can the human race reach its highest degree of brotherhood and happiness.

If the blood-spilling in Europe shall have been responsible for the earlier dawning of the day of liberty, and justice, and brotherhood, then it will not have been altogether in vain.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The workers of the United States have many wrongs to be righted, but if there is a nation in the world where they can say with a clear conscience: "My country—may she always be right; but, right or wrong—my country," it is here in the United States of America, and the statement issued by the Labor Conference in Washington last week indicated that this feeling is practically unanimous in the ranks of American labor.

The advocates of compulsory social insurance do not desire to interfere with the personal affairs of the man who earns in excess of \$100 per month, but they believe that the man who earns less than that amount ought to be compelled to submit to outside meddling with his manner of life. They think the latter individual is slavish enough to be willing to give up his liberty of action for a few paltry dimes contributed to an insurance fund by employers.

I am far from thinking that all those who have depreciated our species have been enemies to virtue, and have exposed the frailties of their fellow-creatures with any bad intention. . . . I must, however, be of opinion, that the sentiments of those who are inclined to think favorably of mankind, are more advantageous to virtue than the contrary principles, which give us a mean opinion of our nature. When a man is prepossessed with a high notion of his rank and character . . . he will naturally endeavor to act up to it, and will scorn to do a base or vicious action which might sink him below that figure which he makes in his own imagination.—Hume.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Adamson Eight-Hour law will not be heralded by the organized workers as a victory, because labor is not clamoring for such legislation. The decision, however, will give no satisfaction to the wise ones who were sure the law was unconstitutional and that the Court could not sustain it. It also indicates the Justices keep their ears to the ground these days, though there can be no good reason whatever advanced for delaying a decision in such an important case for nearly three months. The President or Congress ought to find some means of putting a stop to such conduct on the part of the Supreme Court.

The Eureka "Labor News" says Mayor Rolph at a reception tendered him in that city announced: "When I acquire the Bendixen shipyard I propose to run it with union labor from top to bottom. I believe in organized labor, and I believe in organized union labor. I believe that labor has a right to organize in its own behalf, and I believe in collective bargaining."

Then adds: "When Rolph made his statement with reference to labor the announcement was received with enthusiastic applause. Coming as this did from people who were mostly business men, it would seem that the ten years of open-shop stagnation which has been the lot of Eureka and Humboldt County since the mill owners succeeded in defeating the strike of timber workers in 1907 and disrupting their union, has had the effect of bringing home to our merchants the truth that a well-paid workman is a better customer than the one who gets the miserably poor wages generally paid in the mills and logging camps of this redwood belt. Some of our merchants have made the fatal mistake of opposing organized labor, and the result has been so demoralizing to Eureka merchants and business conditions generally that most of them would now welcome the return of unionism to the lumber industry of this place."

WIT AT RANDOM

"My brother bought a motor here last week," said an angry man to the salesman that stepped up to greet him, "and he said if anything broke you would supply him with new parts."

"Certainly," said the salesman. "What does he want?"

"He wants two deltoid muscles, a couple of kneecaps, one elbow, and about half a yard of cuticle," said the man, "and he wants them at once."

Observer—I noticed you got up and gave that lady your seat in the street-car the other day.

Observed—Since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand.—"Punch Bowl."

Tommy—Ma, can I play makin' believe I'm entertainin' another little boy?

Mamma—Yes, dear, of course.

Tommy—All right. Gimme some cake for him.

New Dentist (in Frozen Dog)—Will you take gas?

Bronco Bill—Will it hurt much if I don't?

New Dentist—It will.

Bronco Bill—Then, stranger, for your sake I reckon I'd better take it.—Boston "Transcript."

"Don't you find it hard these times to meet expenses?"

"Hard? Man alive! I meet expenses at every turn."—Boston "Transcript."

"Never despair. Somewhere beyond the clouds the sun is shining."

"Yes, and somewhere below the sea there's solid bottom. But that doesn't help a man when he falls overboard."—Baltimore "American."

Mrs. Newlywed—I must go down to the bank this afternoon.

Mr. Newlywed—What for?

Mrs. Newlywed—The man made a mistake when I was there this morning. He gave me back the same book that I gave him, and I intended to exchange it for somebody else's.—"Puck."

Ting-a-ling-a-ling! The Rev. George C. Abbitt took down the receiver and placed it to his ear.

"Is that the Dickel Liquor Company?" a woman asked.

Mr. Abbitt recognized the voice as that of one of his parishioners.

"No," he replied in stern reproof; "it is your rector."

Was there a dull thud?

No.

"Indeed," said the lady, quick as a flash, "and pray what are you doing there?"—Hopkinsville "New Era."

A member of the French Chamber of Deputies occupies a comfortable apartment in an aristocratic quarter of Paris. But he maintains, also, a legal residence in the district which he has the happiness to represent in the chamber—a district in quite another part of the city. He receives there, in a small, poor, cold room, the voters, his constituents. And his constituents, all of them, sing one song of woe. They have no fire. Coal is not to be had. Or, if they wish to get a bushel of it at the office of a dealer, they must wait in line for hours, and as likely as not lose half a day's work. Their Deputy listens sympathetically. He has his reply ready. With a sad eye, he points to his empty, cold grate, and sighs.

"Well, well, my friends, my good friends," says he. "It is war. I—I, too, have no coal."

And his teeth are distinctly observed to chatter.

MISCELLANEOUS

BE A MAN.

'Tis not enough to sit at home and say:
"The thing is rotten;"

It is because by men like you
Their duty to the State
Is oft neglected and forgotten,
That power is vested in a selfish few.
Do not presume to criticise or blame;
Your own indifference
Is still greater cause for shame.

To say you have no time

Is hollow subterfuge,

You know full well

That if you would, you could;

But it's easier to shirk

And let the others do the work,

While you complain.

Grumbling alone

Will never win reforms,

Or right men's wrongs.

'Tis those who back their protests

With their deeds

And with their efforts

Parallel their prayers,

Who give the nation the relief it needs.

Don't be a simple knocker!

Be a man!

To every duty true.

Declare yourself!

Then take a stand

With those who fight to free the land

From the grasp of the pirate crew

Who, but for your neglect, and mine,

Would ne'er have been allowed to climb

And seize the reins of power.

—"Knickerbocker Press."

OFFENSES AGAINST TRADE.

[NOTE: Published during the thirteenth century; the exact date is uncertain.—Ed.]

ORDINANCE of bakers, etc., c. 10. Be it commanded on the behalf of our Lord the King, that no forestaller be suffered to dwell in any town, which is an open oppressor of poor people, and of all the commonalty, and an enemy of the whole shire and country, which for greediness of his private gain doth prevent others in buying grain, fish, herring or any other thing to be sold coming by land or water, oppressing the poor and deceiving the rich, which carrieth away such things, intending to sell them more dear; the which come to merchants stranger that bring merchandise offering them to buy, and informing them that their goods might be dearer sold than they intended to sell, and an whole town or a country is deceived by such craft and subtlety. He that is convict thereof the first time shall be amerced, and shall lose the thing so bought, and that according to the custom and ordinance of the town; he that is convict the second time shall have judgment of the pillory; at the third time he shall be imprisoned and make fine; the fourth time he shall adjure the town. And this judgment shall be given upon all manner of forestallers, and likewise upon them that have given them counsel, help or favor.

BOOKBINDERS ORGANIZE.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report that bookbinders at Racine, Wis.; Mason City, Fort Dodge and Marshalltown, Iowa, and Jackson, Miss., have organized. It is the intention of the latter union to include other Mississippi bookbinders. It is also stated that bookbinders at Danville, Ill., have asked for the reissuance of their charter.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
 Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
 Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President
 J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
 A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
 Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
 Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
 A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
 General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
 Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray.....Secretary
 J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
 Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, March 20, 1917.

President Weber, presiding.
 Minutes of regular and special meetings read and approved.

Transfers withdrawn: Harry Schoor, L. L. McCarthy, and George Surles.

Transfer deposited: J. J. Sewall, 'cello, Local 47, Los Angeles.

Resigned: I. J. Bancroft, E. B. Strelitzki, and E. S. Thornton.

Dues and assessments, first quarter, to March 30th, \$2.25, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, financial secretary-treasurer, and become delinquent on and after April 1, 1917. Pay now, in person or by check.

Liberty Hall, Green and Stockton streets, has been classified as Class "F," calling for three musicians. This hall was formerly known as Circola Philharmonica Hall.

The attention of members is again called to the fact that a new directory will be issued very shortly and all new addresses must reach this office not later than next Friday, March 30, 1917.

Leaders and contractors will also take notice that complete specifications of all steady engagements must be filed in this office at once under signature of leader or contractor, as all steward reports have been abolished.

Municipal Band Concert.

Supervisor J. D. Hynes of the civic auditorium committee has arranged a special concert to be held this Sunday evening at 8 p. m. at the Civic Auditorium, by the Municipal Band, under the direction of E. G. Williams. The band has been augmented to 50 musicians and a musical treat is promised to all who attend. Admission to the Auditorium will be free and you are cordially invited to attend.

Next regular union meeting 1 p. m. Thursday, April 12th.

The relief committee desires to inform the membership that it will sell to the highest bidder, one violin; also one combination violin trunk. This is of steamer trunk size and especially fitted to carry two violins. (See Mr. Borget.)

Complaint has been made by the examination committee of members trying to use their influence in behalf of candidates. Any further complaints will be taken up by board of directors.

The following resolutions were introduced at the last union meeting:

San Francisco, March 7, 1917.

Officers and Members of Local 6, American Federation of Musicians, San Francisco, California. Gentlemen and Brothers:

After thoroughly investigating the system of contracting engagements in St. Louis and elsewhere in the United States, the writer believes the "contract system" would yield great benefits to this organization in marketing the services of its members, establish greater order throughout the local profession of music in the handling

of engagements, and render adequate protection, not only to our own members, but to every honest employer as well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the "contract system," as embodied in the laws accompanying this resolution, together with such modifications or amendments as may be deemed necessary to adapt it to the local jurisdiction, become a part of the constitution and by-laws of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M.; and, be it further

Resolved, That the steward report system, and any laws which the organization may have on its statute books at this time, and which may conflict with this system of contracting engagements, as hereinafter adopted, become, and are, null and void.

Respectfully submitted,

U. G. SAUNDERS.

Contract System.

Section 1. Members shall not play for any person who has broken a contract with a member or members of this institution until he is declared fair. When a doubt exists as to which party has broken a contract, the case must be referred to the board of directors.

Section 2. In all cases of engaging musicians, the principal shall be held responsible for the action of his agent.

Section 3. No member shall be allowed to take an engagement for which another member has made a contract in accordance with the constitution and by-laws, except by permission of such member, or when said member has violated the laws of propriety, fair dealing, or in some way committed himself which would justify his being disengaged.

A violation of this section shall be considered a "Breach of good faith and fair dealing," and shall be prosecuted as such.

Section 4. Any member taking advantage of the foregoing section for his personal benefit,—such as informing a brother member, or others, that he has made a contract, when he has not made a contract, but makes said statement with intent to hold such engagement for himself or others, and thereby close the door to legitimate competition,—shall be deemed guilty of the grossest "Breach of good faith and fair dealing," and the offender shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$50.00, or suspension, or both, as the board of directors deems necessary.

Section 5. A contract—written or verbal—except season contracts that can be substantiated before the board of directors, shall be considered a legal document and enforced. All season contracts must be written on blanks furnished by the recording secretary. All season contracts must be filed and must be original contracts, and under no circumstances removed from the custody of the recording secretary.

Section 6. Members accepting out-of-town season engagements must file contract for same, otherwise they forfeit the protection of the organization.

Section 7. All engagements involving one hundred dollars or more, between member and employers, must, unless otherwise permitted, by resolutions of the board of directors, be made according to contract Form A.

Section 8. Salary for weekly engagements must be paid within three days after the termination of the week. Failure to comply with this

stipulation will subject the contractor to a fine of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.

Section 9. Salaries on all casual engagements must be paid within ten (10) days, otherwise the contractor must collect an additional five per centum (5%); thirty days (30) ten per centum (10%) additional must be collected.

Section 10. No member shall be permitted to make a contract to furnish an orchestra or band, or any combination of instruments, for any season engagements where he or she can not personally be present.

Exceptions may be made to this rule by the board of directors on application, to apply to single engagements only.

Section 11. All engagements between members of more than one week must be made on contract blanks, Form C, furnished by the union and filed with the recording secretary. Any member failing to comply with this rule will be subject to a fine of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, and loss of the protection of the union.

Section 12. Members can only be disengaged or discharged for neglect of business, incapability or unbecoming conduct. No personal feeling shall justify contractor or manager in discharging a

DE BONIS'

KOFFYSUB FOR HEALTH

SOLD BY GROCERS AND AT
 LINCOLN MARKET, 877 MARKET ST.



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
 526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 30, 1916.

Assets	\$66,633,735.94
Deposits	63,490,332.39
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

member during the season without consulting the board of directors.

Section 13. A contractor engaging or attempting to engage a member or members for a season engagement before having filed a contract for said engagement shall be subject to a fine of \$100.00 for each offense.

Section 14. Contractors must make contracts according to Form C, with members for season engagements and same must be filed with recording secretary.

Contract Blank—Form C.

This contract witnesseth, that Musician..... of the first part, and Leader....., as the authorized agent for....., manager of the....., of the second part, agree as follows, to-wit:

Said Musicians..... of the first part agrees to perform the required duties of..... player in the orchestra at..... for the entire season of....., 191., as stipulated in the contract between the said manager of..... and the said Leader.

The above contract shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M., as prescribed in the constitution and by-laws and price list.

Signed in duplicate this..... day of....., 191.:

..... Party of the first part.

..... Party of the second part.

Contract Blank—Form A.

San Francisco (or Oakland), Cal.,....., 191.. The undersigned, party of the first and second part, respectively, agree as follows:

The party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees to furnish..... musicians, members of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M., as their agent, to the party of the second part for the sum of..... (\$.....) dollars.

Furthermore, it is agreed that no member of the American Federation of Musicians shall be permitted to render service for this engagement with non-members, without permission of the board of directors of Local No. 6, A. F. of M.

Should the party of the second part and an affiliated union of the American Federation of Musicians become involved in a dispute during the life of this contract, wherein Local No. 6 would have to render assistance to said affiliated union, then this contract becomes null and void.

(Signed).....

..... Party of the first part.

(Signed).....

..... Party of the second part.

N. B.—Failure to file this contract with the recording secretary before the engagement takes place will subject the offender to a fine of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.

Discount Resolution.

On all casual engagements, if leader or contractor does not pay members for their services immediately upon termination of engagement, he must give to each member engaged, a note, upon which shall appear name of member, time, place of engagement and amount of remuneration of said engagement, same to be signed by leader or contractor. This note must be given to each and every member upon the engagement, whether requested or not, and any leader or contractor failing to do so may be adjudged guilty of a breach of good faith and fair dealing and fined at the discretion of the board of directors.

This note may be discounted in the office of the organization at the rate of 2% from its face value if presented within 15 days after termina-

tion of engagement, said 2% to be deducted by the union for its services. If presented for collection after 15 days, no deduction shall be made and the full face paid.

If the contractor files the full amount of the engagement with the financial secretary within 15 days, he is relieved of any obligation, but if he fails to do so within the above specified time, he shall add 2% of the amount of the engagement for the benefit of the union.

If the contractor fails to pay the full amount of the engagement inside of three months from the date of the engagement, he shall be suspended from membership and shall be reinstated only on paying such full amount.

The board of directors shall have power to set aside, out of the general funds of the union, a certain sum not to exceed five thousand dollars, to be known as the Discount Fund, out of which payments are to be made to members upon their presentation of said notes.

Submitted by

B. PURT.

KIDDIES' BALL.

There promises to be a big and general pilgrimage in the direction of the Exposition Auditorium on Saturday night, April 14th, when the Indoor Yacht Club, celebrated for the novelty and originality of its entertainments, gives its annual Kiddies' Ball, the proceeds of which are to be devoted, as usual, to the giving of a great holiday to the kiddies of this community—those youngsters who seldom have "a day off."

At a meeting enthusiastically attended last Monday night by more than two hundred Yachtsmen at the club headquarters and which meeting was addressed by various prominent members, it was decided that this year's Kiddies' Ball should take on a particularly patriotic quality, and that the program should be arranged with that spirit in view. There will be many special features on this program, and a chorus and bands and a big orchestra. A series of patriotic tableaux is being arranged, and a soloist of national prominence will be secured to sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

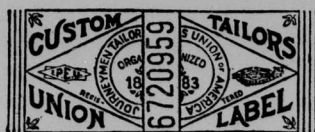
BOYCOTT

THE FIRM OF

Rosenblum & Abraham

1105 MARKET STREET

Corner 7th and Market



Sanctioned by the S. F. Labor Council at the request of the Tailors' Union Local 2

This Firm refuses to abolish the Sweating System

Demand this Label on all Clothing



Sorensen Co.

Phone Kearny 2017

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years



EYE - GLASSES \$1.00 UP
accurately Ground and Scientifically fitted

DR. I. I. LASDAN, Optometrist

Optical Dept. of **THAT MAN PITTS** 771 MARKET STREET

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

on the

Easiest Terms

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style

— STORES —

1126 Market
605 Kearny

2640 Mission
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

El Primo

CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Meeting of March 16, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Brouillet.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Communications—Filed—From Cap Makers' Union, thanking Council for assistance rendered by the secretary in adjusting the trouble between the union and the firm of Peters-Bresman Cap Co. Leroy Ladd, secretary to Governor Hunt of Arizona, thanking the unions for their very generous contributions to election contest of Governor Hunt. Congressman Nolan, stating he was forwarding a number of copies of the final report of the Industrial Relations Commission.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2, request for a boycott on the firms of Joe Poheim, Steiglers, Steigeler Bros., McMahon & Keyer, D. Jacobs & Son and H. G. Armstrong.

Communications from Prager & Co., and Retail Clerks' Union with reference to the Anti-Trading Stamp Bill now pending before the Legislature and requesting Council to protest against the passage of said bill. Moved that the resolution be adopted; amendment to refer to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment to amendment—that the subject matter be laid on the table. Amendment to amendment carried.

Communications from the Sacramento Allied Printing Trades Council, with reference to the criticism of the management of the State Printing Office, was laid over pending the reading of the Executive Committee's report on same matter.

Resolutions—Were submitted by the Water-front Workers' Federation approving a bill now pending before the Legislature proposing an increase in the wages of all State employees now receiving less than \$150 per month. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by the Committee on High Cost of Living with reference to the proposed increase in the prices of bread-stuffs. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Will hold picnic on April 1st. Shellmound Park. Ladies Garment Workers—Have settled its trouble with Gross Co., ladies' tailoring. Culinary Workers—Requested a demand for house card. Bakers—Requested a demand for union store card. Bartenders—Requested a demand for union bar card. Electrical Workers No. 92—Requested a demand for card of all men working for Telephone Co. Tailors No. 80—Have received a ten per cent increase in wages and signed up with all shops in the trade. Retail Clerks—Requested a demand for card. Boiler Makers—Members forced to quit work on account of walkout of men at shops on the other side of bay.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the application for a boycott on the firm of Gross Co. be filed, as the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted. The request for a boycott on the firm of Harry Wissman was laid over for future consideration. On the communication from the State Printer, Robert Telfer, relative to conditions at State Printing Office, the matter was laid over at the request of Delegate Tracy, who was in Sacramento, for one week. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the communication from the Widows' Pension Bureau be filed, inasmuch as the Legislature already has the power to impose such a tax.

Special Committees—The report of the Com-

mittee on the High Cost of Living was received as progressive.

The report of the stockholders of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association was received and filed.

Delegate Bonsor submitted his report on the present differences existing between the Grocery Clerks and the Retail Delivery Drivers, which was adopted. Grocery Clerks voting no on said report.

Moved that the privilege of the floor be granted to Mr. Sarle, representing the Grand Army, to explain about the erection of a monument of Abraham Lincoln in the Civic Center; carried. Moved that the proposition as explained by Mr. Sarle be endorsed; carried.

Moved that the seal of the Council be placed on a copy of resolutions endorsed as presented by Machinists' Union No. 68; carried.

Moved that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Harry Wissman; amendment, that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$527.44.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$201.44.

Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

NEW PLANS FOR BABY WEEK.

Nebraska is planning the earliest Baby Week of 1917, according to advices received by the Children's Bureau. California and Massachusetts and a few communities in Pennsylvania, and doubtless others who have not reported on their plans, will also hold Baby Weeks in advance of the general date. But in most of the 502 communities from which the Children's Bureau has already heard, Baby Week will be celebrated the first week in May.

In Nebraska and a few other States, the State Baby-Week committees are suggesting that local campaigns be held during different weeks in different districts so that circuits may be arranged for speakers and exhibit material. Where such a plan is carried out, the State celebration will probably last after the 6th of May.

State-wide plans for Baby Week are already under way in at least 34 States representing every section of the country. Several State committees have selected some one phase of infant-welfare work for special emphasis in this year's campaign. In the State of Washington, for example, many communities are testing the completeness of their birth records in advance of Baby Week. The importance of complete records is to be emphasized also in Illinois, in Iowa, in New Hampshire, and in Ohio.

The Delaware campaign is to be devoted to the prevention of infantile paralysis. North Dakota calls attention to the needs of children under school age. Kansas, which held the record among all the States for the largest number of local Baby Weeks in 1916, is emphasizing three needs in this year's plans: Complete birth registration throughout the State; instruction of mothers in the principles of baby care; and better understanding of the care that expectant mothers ought to have.

The details of local plans develop later than the State plans, and these are just beginning to come to the Children's Bureau. It seems that local committees are commonly choosing one or more specific purposes in order that the campaign may have permanent results, even in States for which no specific program is suggested.

The Children's Bureau has a bulletin on the planning and carrying out of Baby-Week campaigns and other material of assistance to local committees, which it is glad to send upon request.

D. E. GUNN

T. C. FERGUSON

Why We Advertise

BECAUSE we are not ashamed of our goods or work.

BECAUSE we desire the public to know that the preservation of eyesight means more to us than the sale of a pair of glasses.

BECAUSE we do not put glasses on every one for the sake of the "almighty dollar."

BECAUSE our means and methods of examining the eyes are scientifically accurate and backed by experience.

Pacific Optical Co.

27 STOCKTON ST., nr. Market Phone Sutter 6590

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets ::

BEGINNING SUNDAY, MARCH 25th—3 DAYS
Jesse L. Lasky Presents Popular

WALLACE REID supported by ANITA KING
in "THE GOLDEN FETTER"

A Thrilling and Novel Western Drama

Latest FIRST RUN Hearst-Pathe News Pictures and a Comedy.

Wednesday and Thursday—Double Feature Program.

The Quality Credit House

Cosgrave Cloak & Suit Co.

352 POST ST., on Union Square

Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses and Furs, on Easy Terms and Payments

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.

Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

WEINBERG TRIAL MONDAY.

By Ed. Gammons.

Mass meetings in denunciation of the Mooney verdict were held in New York and Pittsburg last week. Both were largely attended. The New York meeting, which was largely attended, was held under the joint auspices of the Central Federated Union and the United Hebrew Trades. W. Bourke Cochran was the principal speaker. The Chicago Federation of Labor protest meeting will be held on Sunday, March 25th. The Chicago labor papers are advertising the meeting very thoroughly, and it is bound to be a great success.

Bourke Cochran attended a meeting of the Central Federated Union of New York on March 9th and suggested that the Federal Government make a rigid investigation of the assassination plots alleged against Mooney and his co-defendants during the bomb trial. Ed. F. Cassidy, of the "Big Six" Typographical Union, introduced resolutions embodying Mr. Cochran's idea and they were immediately adopted.

Nate Coghlan, the well-known criminal lawyer, will defend Ed. D. Nolan when his case comes to trial. Mr. Coghlan has a wide criminal experience in the courts of the State and will be an interesting figure in the Nolan case.

Israel Weinberg's trial starts on Monday next. If Judge Dunne persists in having the trial start on Monday, Weinberg will have no counsel, as he refuses to accept the services of J. G. Reisner, who was appointed to defend him by Judge Dunne. His brother, Simon Weinberg, of Cleveland, Ohio, is endeavoring to raise enough funds to hire a competent lawyer, but his efforts have not borne fruit as quick as he expected. Efforts have been made by Carpenters' Union No. 483 to have the trial postponed for some time, so as to give Weinberg a chance for his life, but it is not known what has been achieved in this direction.

Men answering the following descriptions rode with Israel Weinberg at the time indicated on the day of the Preparedness Parade. Many witnesses corroborated Weinberg during the Mooney trial in his statement that he was in the Fillmore district at 1:40 p. m., the time Oxman swore that he saw Weinberg along with Mooney at Market and Steuart streets. The production of these witnesses would help Weinberg very materially, and every reader should try to get a clue to their identity. All information should be turned in at once to the International Workers' Defense League, 210 Russ Building, San Francisco.

These are the descriptions of the men who rode with Weinberg.

July 22d, 1:15 p. m.: Dark heavy man carrying large paper bundle rode with Weinberg from Golden Gate avenue and Taylor street to Fillmore and Sutter streets. This man used to sell papers during the summer at the safety station, Market and Taylor streets.

1:40 p. m.: This is the time the prosecution alleges that Weinberg was at the scene of the explosion with Mooney. A fair-complexioned man, weighing about 140 pounds and carrying a bundle of metal lath two and a half feet long and about eight inches in diameter; rode from Jones Street and Golden Gate Avenue to Laguna Street and Golden Gate Avenue.

1:55 p. m.: Tall, light-complexioned man, carrying an overcoat on his arm, rode with Weinberg from Post and Fillmore streets to Grant Avenue and O'Farrell street. This was just before Weinberg paid his gas bill at the Pacific Gas and Electric office.

The man who was with Weinberg at 1:40 p. m., carrying the bundle of metal lath, has probably some union affiliations. Union men should look him up. If found he will be a very important witness. Turn in any information to the Defense League at once.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be exceptionally interesting, enjoyable and novel. Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the great Russian novelist and moralist, will discuss the life and work of his father, Count Leo Tolstoy, illustrating his words by slides and motion pictures. He will speak of the ancestors of Tolstoy, his childhood, youth, military service, marriage and family life; his study and new conception of the Gospel; his manual labor and temptation to part with his family in order to begin a life in accordance with what he deemed to be the teachings of Christianity. It is Count Ilya's desire to build near his father's birthplace a home for aged literary men who have rendered valuable service to humanity. Ilya Tolstoy, who is now 55 years old, has written a number of short stories that have met with great success in Russia. He also acted as war correspondent at the Galician front. Count Ilya's engagement is most positively limited to one week. George Whiting and Sadie Burt will offer an enjoyable entertainment which they call "Songsayings." Lydia Barry, who is peerless as a lyrical raconteur, will sing a new repertoire of songs by Junie McCree. Among them are: "I'm a Widow Again," "Twenty Years Ago," "Harry," "The Same Old Hat," "In Bohemia," "On the Beach," "Mrs. Cupid" and "A Vaudeville Dream." Linne's Classic Dancers featuring Mlle. Una, assisted by a corps de ballet, will appear in a series of classic dances. Mlle. Una, who is the youngest premiere danseuse in America, is a skillful interpreter of lyric and classic dances. "The Cure" will be presented by Ralph Locke, Ida Stanhope and an excellent supporting company. "The Cure" tells the story of a prominent physician who brings his unreasonably jealous wife to her senses. Irving Newhoff and Dode Phelps are an exceedingly popular vaudeville team who sing remarkably well. Clara Morton will be included in this great new bill. An attraction of great importance which merits particular notice is Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, who are singing new numbers and presenting an entirely new program of dances.

RICE GOOD POTATO SUBSTITUTE.

Eating rice instead of potatoes, provided that the diet is varied, is good economy now that the price of potatoes is so high, according to Prof. L. E. Jaffa, consulting nutrition expert of the California State Board of Health. The brown or natural rice, containing a large amount of mineral matter and other valuable food products, is much more desirable than the white or polished rice. Vegetables, milk, meat, or fruits, rich in mineral matter and other products must be included in the diet if white rice is used.

The housewife purchases a large amount of water at a high price in buying potatoes, for about 75 per cent of their weight consists of water. Such is not the case in buying rice. A pound of cooked rice will weigh from 2½ to 4 pounds, because of the water added in cooking; but a pound of cooked potatoes weighs no more than a pound of raw potatoes. The reason for the economy in the use of rice is obvious.

Brown rice contains four times as much mineral matter as white rice, according to Prof. Jaffa, but unfortunately, the bran and other portions of brown rice removed in polishing and which are so rich in desirable food products, are now fed to poultry and cattle. If the water in which brown rice is cooked is discarded, much of this valuable mineral matter will be lost. For this reason, steaming or preparation in a double boiler with no excess water added is recommended.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Days
Toil Is
Done



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER



The
Fireside Sentiment
best realized with
Radiant Fire

With but a few feet of GAS burned per hour in the new fireplace heater known as the RADIANT FIRE, a substantial, pleasing and beautiful warmth is distributed throughout the largest room in a very few minutes.

IN EFFECT—THE RAYS OF THE SUN.
IN APPEARANCE—THE FIRE OF THE OPAL.

Ask us about Radiant Heat

Consult our HOUSE-HEATING DEPARTMENT, ROOM 507, in our headquarters building.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
445 Sutter Street
Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



MARCH, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- **Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176) *California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34) Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	38	First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th &	Jessie
(35) *Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36) *West End Press.....	2436	California
(43) *Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51) *Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome

(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market

(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Monty's and Jessie

(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building

(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.

(41) *Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay

(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) *Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp

(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson

(144) *Organized Labor.....1122 Mission

(156) *Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary

(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay

(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.

(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Juvenile Clothing Co., 130 Grant avenue.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

President Tracy returned from Sacramento Wednesday evening, having been lending his assistance, together with other representatives of labor, in an effort to bring about the defeat of the Rominger apprentice bill now pending before the Legislature. He reports that the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital stood 7 to 3 against the measure, but decided to report it out of committee and let the Senate vote on the proposition. All efforts to bury the bill in committee were unavailing. It will be called up for passage in the Senate early next week, according to program. The California Typographical Conference has been active in an effort to defeat the measure, the following circular letter having recently been issued to all unions of the State:

"Senate Bill No. 736, introduced in the California Legislature on January 25, 1917, by Joseph A. Rominger, of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, Cal., Senator from the 33d District, proposes that 'it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, association of persons, or body of persons to prevent, attempt to prevent, or combine to prevent, any individual from becoming an apprentice for the purpose of learning, any useful and lawful trade; or perform any act which shall result in restricting the number of individuals who may learn or become apprenticed for said purpose; or in any way interfere with the enrollment as an apprentice, or the employment of any individual desiring to learn or acquire a useful and lawful trade. Any one violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"Under its provisions all of the construction work thus far accomplished by the trade union movement in securing better working conditions, not only for apprentices, but for journeymen as well, will be endangered and despoiled if not entirely lost.

"The bill throws open the entire subject matter of apprenticeships and lets down all bars enacted for the protection of the laboring people.

"It does not define what an apprentice is now nor what an apprenticeship shall consist of.

"It fixes no age limit. An apprentice may be 16 years of age or he may be 60.

"Under an easy interpretation of the proposed law the open shop, non-union conditions so much desired by many selfish employers, will be established and guaranteed by law.

"It is reactionary, non-progressive, not in harmony with present day industrial development and if enacted into our statutes will bring about conditions absolutely reverse to the protestations of its sponsors."

Incomplete returns from the recent International referendum vote on the proposition to restore the priority law indicate that the final returns will show a majority in favor of about two to one.

Reports from Sacramento are to the effect that no overtime has been worked in the State Printing Office since the protest of No. 21 was received.

Representatives of the Culinary Workers have requested that attention be called to the unfair restaurants in the vicinity of Third and Market streets—Compton's, the Jersey Lunch and the Best Ever.

California Schuetzen Club Park

Societies intending to hold Picnics at above Park, please call at the city office

E. ROSENBERG, Manager
110 Russ Building San Francisco

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 23 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ruse Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Holding Engineers No. 58—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1520 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 86—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 31 Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 299 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Fair Tailor Shops

TAILORS No. 2



C. Rugg, 1058 Valencia; J. J. O'Connor, 1104 Market; Herman Levy, 3082 Mission; M. Baum, 510 Valencia; Max Weiner, 16th and Mission; Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission; L. Goldberg, 1070 Valencia; Hebeeb Co., 2377 22nd; C. O. Peterson, 2665 Mission; Imperial Tailors, 3314 Mission; J. Cohen, 72 East; Tom Williams, 28 Sacramento; Hulten & Rudolph, 39 Sacramento; Frank Nestroy, Bankers' Investment Bldg.; M. Goldstone, Bank of Italy Bldg.; G. Bess, 1120 Market; Cullen & Kelly, 2587 Mission; McDonald & Collett, 2184 Sixteenth; Suellohn & Harvey, 170 Eddy; Kelleher & Browne, Market and 3rd; Molinari & Stagi, 347 Columbus Ave.; Tim Goulding, Folsom and 18th.

Demand the Union Label



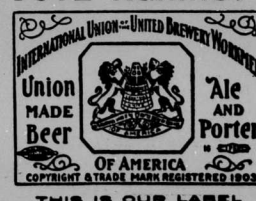
On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing, it is not a Union Concern.

PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS



VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

— PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO. —

TAN SHOES

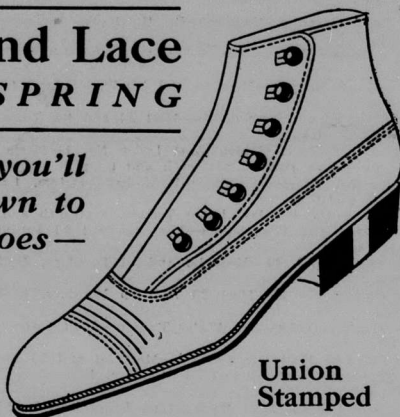
FOR YOUNG MEN

And Men that Feel Young

Dandies in Tan, Button and Lace
SMART STYLES FOR SPRING

If you want a cracker-jack shoe, one you'll like — see these — They're right, down to the last stitch — Newest of Shaped Toes — Close edge Soles — Military Heels.

THEY'RE
WONDERS at **\$4.00**



Union
Stamped

We Give
S. & H.
Green
Trading
Stamps

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
The Greatest Shoe House in the West
825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825

Store
Open
Saturday
Nights

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Claus Dascher and John H. Bielenberg of the bartenders, Patrick Sullivan of the riggers and stevedores, and John J. Clancy of the teamsters.

Twenty-seven applications have been received for the position of plant electrician at the San Francisco Hospital. The examinations for the position, which pays \$125 a month with board and room, are to be held on the evening of March 22d at the City Hall.

Examinations are also being prepared by the Civil Service Commission for 1500 polling clerks who will be required under the new system of voting to count ballots. According to the Registrar, the officers who serve at the polls will also be chosen from those who have passed the required examination for polling clerks.

The annual picnic of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union will be held at Shellmound Park on Sunday, April 1st.

Tailors' Union No. 80 has signed new contracts with employers calling for a 10 per cent advance in pay.

John F. Hart, International president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers, who has been visiting in San Francisco, left Wednesday night for Sacramento for a brief trip.

The California Typographical Conference has addressed a communication to all the unions of the State protesting against the passage of Senate Bill No. 736 as "vicious legislation, aimed at the disruption of the trade union movement and not intended by its sponsors to accomplish any other purpose." The bill, which was introduced by Senator Joseph A. Rominger, provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or association to prevent any individual from becoming an apprentice for the purpose of learning any useful and lawful trade." The conference asserts

that under "an easy interpretation of the law, the open shop, non-union conditions so much desired by many selfish employers, will be established and guaranteed by law."

The Labor Council will join with the Grand Army of the Republic in requesting the Supervisors to make an appropriation of \$25,000 to a proposed fund of \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable memorial in the Civic Center to Abraham Lincoln.

Senator Lawrence J. Flaherty's bill providing an increase of 10 per cent in wages of all State employees receiving less than \$150 a month was unanimously indorsed by the Labor Council last Friday night.

A contract for the connection of Market street and Van Ness avenue with the Sixteenth and Church streets section of the municipal railway has been let to the Western Motor Draying Company by the Board of Public Works for \$74,431.30, work to be commenced in two weeks and to be completed in 120 days. A bonus of \$50 a day up to \$2000 is provided for

Congressman John I. Nolan is planning to return to Washington so as to be on hand for the opening of the extra session called by President Wilson on April 2d. He will as a result have to let some matters he desired to attend to while home wait for future action.

The new wage scale of the Upholsterers' Union has not yet been adjusted with the employers, though negotiations are being carried on which will doubtless result in an agreement being reached without the necessity of a strike. The referendum vote taken by the International on the advisability of holding a convention this year resulted in a majority in favor of such action. The call will shortly be issued.

NOLAN TO FIGHT FOR HUNTER'S POINT.

That he was in favor of the "hands-around-the-bay" propaganda as long as it was fair, but that he was tired of San Francisco receiving the "mailed fist from its east bay neighbors," was the statement of Congressman John I. Nolan before a meeting of the Board of Supervisors Monday afternoon.

Congressman Nolan was explaining his attitude towards the appropriation by Congress of funds for a naval base on San Francisco bay. He expressed himself as confident that the appropriation will yet be forthcoming.

"San Francisco," he said, "has been generous in matters of 'pork.' Rivers and harbors bills carrying \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 have gone through Congress without San Francisco asking for or receiving a single cent. We have supported the east bay's demands for appropriations, and then when we ask something they give us the mailed fist. I am tired of it, and I am going to fight for San Francisco and Hunter's Point."

The Supervisors empowered their clerk, John S. Dunnigan, to furnish the Secretary of the Navy any further information desired on the Hunter's Point site.

Congressman Nolan Tuesday night told the Mission Promotion Association at its meeting at Sixteenth and Valencia streets that Hunter's Point would be selected as a naval base. Nolan told the 150 members present that Hunter's Point would be selected solely on its merits, and that in his opinion it was the most desirable site offered on the North American Continent, requiring no dredging nor building of bulkheads.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The program at the New Mission Theatre beginning Sunday, March 25th, will introduce the Morosco Paramount star George Beban, the great Italian character actor in a tender, quaint, pathetic photo-drama showing the real heart and soul of the Italian. Wednesday and Thursday the Lasky Paramount star, Marie Doro, will be shown in "Lost and Won," based on the newsies, the most romantic little figures of our city life. Miss Doro in the role of one of these waifs of the streets makes a gripping story of a newsgirl's rise in life. In conjunction with this picture a Bluebird photo-play will be shown entitled "The Reward of the Faithless." On Friday and Saturday Henry B. Walthall, the unparalleled film star, will be presented, supported by Mary Charleson, in "The Truant Soul," a drama of a hidden menace.

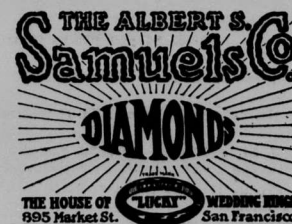
"Lucky" Engagement Rings

Nothing but one of our Blue White Diamond "Lucky" Engagement Rings will satisfy her.

The best is none too good for the lady you wish to honor.

Buy your "Lucky" Engagement Ring from this firm and you buy the best the market offers.

DIAMOND RINGS priced from \$10.00 to \$1000.00. Our Prices are Fair. No Fancy Profits.



Mail Orders Filled.
Jewelry Catalog Sent on Request.